

In the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 18 with the following amended paragraph:

a row interval, a column interval, and an arrangement angle of the light-emitting element groups are adjusted such that, when it is assumed that an average ~~sum of amounts~~ amount of light calculated from a sum of amounts of light of the single color light-emitting elements is 100%, a sum of amounts of light of the respective single color light-emitting elements at a center of gravity of the delta shape and a center of gravity of a diamond shape formed by two delta shapes is between 75% and 125%.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 26, line 15 with the following amended paragraph:

Fig. 17 shows an arrangement of light-emitting element groups in a surface lighting device 120. The surface lighting device 120 is characterized by including; a surface light source constituted by arranging the red light-emitting LEDs 7, the blue light-emitting LEDs 8, and the green light-emitting LEDs 9 to be contiguous with each other in a shape of delta groups (hereinafter referred to as “ $\Delta$  groups”) and further arranging the  $\Delta$  groups in a delta shape (hereinafter referred to as “ $\Delta$  arrangement”); the reflection plate not shown in the figure which fills spaces among the light-emitting LEDs of the respective primary colors constituting the surface light source; the substrate on which the LED elements and the reflection plate are set and which is made of a material such as an aluminum plate and also

serves as a heat radiation plate; and the diffusion plate which is located in an upper position and is transparent but diffuses light. In addition, the surface lighting device 120 is characterized in that, by adjusting the row interval D1, the column interval D2, and the arrangement angle  $\theta$  of the  $\Delta$  groups, when sums of amounts of light of the LEDs of the respective primary colors are compared in a center 1 and a center 2 of a blank area in which the light-emitting LED elements of the primary colors are not arranged, in the case in which an average value of sums of ~~amounts of light~~ amount is assumed to be 100%, the sum of amounts of light is in a range between 75% and 125%. Here, the center 1 means a center of gravity of three LED  $\Delta$  groups in the  $\Delta$  arrangement, and the center 2 means a center of gravity of four LED  $\Delta$  groups in a diamond arrangement consisting of two  $\Delta$  arrangements. Incidentally, in the case in which attention is paid to two LED  $\Delta$  groups which face each other when the LED  $\Delta$  groups are in the  $\Delta$  arrangement, it is desirable that the LED  $\Delta$  groups are arranged such that light-emitting elements of different colors face each other. This is because the characteristic concerning the sum of amounts of light can be easily attained.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 28, line 14 with the following amended paragraph:

Moreover, in one part in the center of the  $\Delta$  arrangement in which LED elements are not arranged, when sums of amounts of light of LEDs of the respective primary colors placed at vertexes of the  $\Delta$  arrangement, that is, a sum of amounts of light of the red LEDs, a sum of amounts of light of the blue LEDs, and a sum of amounts of light of the

green LEDs are compared, in the case in which an average value of ~~sums of amounts~~ amount of light is assumed to be 100%, the LED  $\Delta$  groups are arranged such that the sum of amounts of light of the LEDs of the respective primary colors is within the range of 75% to 125% by adjusting a row interval D1, a column interval D2, and an arrangement angle  $\theta$ . Thus, there is an effect that unevenness of color in the case in which light is mixed can be reduced. In addition, in two parts in the center of the diamond arrangement in which LED elements are not arranged, the LED  $\Delta$  groups are also arranged such that the sum of amounts of light of the LEDs of the respective primary colors is within the range of 75% to 125% by the same operation as that for the one part in the center. Thus, there is an effect that unevenness of color in the case in which light is mixed can be further reduced. Note that, although red, blue and green are selected as a combination of plural colors to be white by mixing of light, colors in a complementary color relation may be selected. For example, the same effect can be realized by a combination of yellow and blue.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 31, line 7 with the following amended paragraph:

Moreover, in one part in the center of the square arrangement in which LED elements are not arranged, when sums of amounts of light of LEDs of the respective primary colors placed at vertexes of the square arrangement, that is, a sum of amounts of light of the red LEDs, a sum of amounts of light of the blue LEDs, and a sum of amounts of light of the green LEDs are compared, in the case in which an average value of ~~sums of amounts of light~~

amount is assumed to be 100%, the LED  $\Delta$  groups are arranged such that the sum of amounts of light of the LEDs of the respective primary colors is within the range of 75% to 125% by adjusting the row interval D1, the column interval D2, and the arrangement angle  $\theta$ . Thus, there is an effect that unevenness of color in the case in which light is mixed can be reduced. Note that, although red, blue and green are selected as a combination of plural colors, the same effect can be realized by further adding cyan, magenta, yellow and the like, which are intermediate colors.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 31, line 24 with the following amended paragraph:

Fig. 19 shows an arrangement of light-emitting element groups in a surface lighting device 140. The surface lighting device 140 is characterized by including; a surface light source constituted by arranging four LED elements, which are constituted by the red light-emitting LEDs 7, the blue light-emitting LEDs 8, and the green light-emitting LEDs 9, to be contiguous with each other in a shape of groups of a square shape (hereinafter referred to as “square shape groups”) and further arranging the square shape groups in a delta shape (hereinafter referred to as “ $\Delta$  arrangement”); the reflection plate not shown in the figure which fills spaces among the light-emitting LEDs of the respective primary colors constituting the surface light source; the substrate on which the LED elements 3 and the reflection plate are set and which is made of a material such as an aluminum plate and also serves as a heat radiation plate; and the diffusion plate which is located in an upper position

and is transparent but diffuses light. In addition, the surface lighting device 140 is characterized in that, by adjusting the row interval D1, the column interval D2, and the arrangement angle  $\theta$  among the  $\Delta$  groups, when sums of amounts of light of the LEDs of the respective primary colors are compared in a center 1 and a center 2 of a blank area in which the light-emitting LED elements of the primary colors are not arranged, in the case in which an average value of ~~sums of amounts-~~ amount of light is assumed to be 100%, the sum of amounts of light is in a range between 75% and 125%. Here, the center 1 means a center of gravity of three LED square shape groups in the  $\Delta$  arrangement, and the center 2 means a center of gravity of four LED square shape groups in a diamond arrangement consisting of two  $\Delta$  arrangements. Incidentally, in the case in which attention is paid to two LED  $\Delta$  groups which face each other when the LED  $\Delta$  groups are in the  $\Delta$  arrangement, it is desirable that the LED  $\Delta$  groups are arranged such that light-emitting elements of different colors face each other. This is because the characteristic concerning the sum of amounts of light can be easily attained.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 33, line 27 with the following amended paragraph:

Moreover, in one part in the center of the  $\Delta$  arrangement in which LED elements are not arranged, when sums of amounts of light of LEDs of the respective primary colors placed at vertexes of the  $\Delta$  arrangement, that is, a sum of amounts of light of the red LEDs, a sum of amounts of light of the blue LEDs, and a sum of amounts of light of the

green LEDs are compared, in the case in which an average value of sums of ~~amounts of light~~  
amount is assumed to be 100%, the LED square shape groups are arranged such that the sum  
of amounts of light of the LEDs of the respective primary colors is within the range of 75%  
to 125% by adjusting the row interval D1, the column interval D2, and the arrangement angle  
 $\theta$ . Thus, there is an effect that unevenness of color in the case in which light is mixed can be  
reduced. In addition, in two parts in the center of the diamond arrangement in which LED  
elements are not arranged, the LED square shape groups are also arranged such that the sum  
of amounts of light of the LEDs of the respective primary colors is within the range of 75%  
to 125% by the same operation as that for the one part in the center. Thus, there is an effect  
that unevenness of color in the case in which light is mixed can be further reduced. Note  
that, although red, blue and green are selected as a combination of plural colors, the same  
effect can be realized by further adding cyan, magenta, yellow and the like which are  
intermediate colors.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 36, line 24 with the following  
amended paragraph:

Moreover, in one part in the center of the square arrangement in which LED  
elements are not arranged, when sums of amounts of light of LEDs of the respective primary  
colors placed at vertexes of the square arrangement, that is, a sum of amounts of light of the  
red LEDs, a sum of amounts of light of the blue LEDs, and a sum of amounts of light of the  
green LEDs are compared, in the case in which an average value of sums of ~~amounts of light~~

amount is assumed to be 100%, the LED square shape groups are arranged such that the sum of amounts of light of the LEDs of the respective primary colors is within the range of 75% to 125% by adjusting the row interval D1, the column interval D2, and the arrangement angle  $\theta$ . Thus, there is an effect that unevenness of color in the case in which light is mixed can be reduced. Note that, although red, blue and green are selected as a combination of plural colors, the same effect can be realized by further adding cyan, magenta, yellow and the like which are intermediate colors.